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The VERMONT GAZETTE.

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From MERCURY'S CABINET.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Bennington, Sept. 30, 1789.

The Remarker. No. 1.

The youth of rank, whose virtuous parents long,

Have been the admiration of the throng,
Just starting into life, with lofty air,
Disdain restraint, and elegantly swear—
Scarce will you find a school boy in the street,
But what has got the jeweller's name complete.

I HAVE long since wished that some able hand would undertake, through the channel of the public papers, to admonish our little community, of such prevailing inconsistencies or licentious habits as appear but too conspicuous among us: But as in this case I suppose the old adage has been adopted, "*What is every body's business is nobody's business,*" which has restrained more able pens from being exercised for this valuable purpose, than the writer of the present essay can boast; and probably would much longer operate unless somebody opened the scene, in order to induce others to undertake this valuable work, the present essayist has ventured to enter the lists, and hopes the candid public will be induced, from the utility of the design, to pardon the inadvertencies of an inexperienced writer:

In the black catalogue of vices to which the human species are addicted, there is not perhaps so unnecessary, so insipid, and at the same time so fashionable a one, as that of profane swearing: It is confined to no rank or condition, it proceeds from the mouths of the gentleman and the vagabond, and in some, though it is to be hoped but in few instances, defiles the language of the fair.

From recent observations I have been led to conceive, that there has never been a period, since the first settlement of this town, when this unnecessary and disgraceful practice so universally prevailed, as at present; particularly among our youthful circles.—In the course of my occasional walks, when young men and boys have been assembled on any occasion, I have heard as much profane swearing and awful execrations, proceed from the mouths of youths whose parents would I presume shudder at the idea of such language, as in the course of the last war rendered the unpolished *Marblehead* regiment remarkable, almost to a proverb, even in the continental army.

However grating the assertion may sound, it bears the force of truth with me, that among boys of 14 or 15 years of age, or younger, oaths and imprecations are become so frequent in the course of conversation, as almost to appear the substance of the discourse, and civil words only to be made use of to fill up occasional chasms, &c. render the dialogue completely horrible to the serious bystander.

I am at a loss to account for the prevalence of swearing at the present, more than any former period, unless it arises from this source,

loose characters throughout America, who having lost their call for labor from the long recess they experienced during their service in the continental army, infest society at present, in the character of pedlars, horse jockies, &c. and associate with tavernhaunters, the scum of the earth, and inconsiderate youths in every place they frequent, indulging themselves in every species of licentiousness, riot and debauchery.

The practice of swearing among soldiers and sailors, has been almost universally prevalent. There are attractive charms to youth, in those characters, and while heroism is esteemed a virtue, and a military spirit preserved among Americans, they cannot lose their attraction. Our capacities of discerning the intrinsic value of things extend by cultivation, and our ideas are reduced from the wild flights of imagination to right conception, only by particular acquaintance with and serious investigation of principles. The season of youth is not in all cases adequate to deep researches, and as external appearances are the most striking to cursory observation and therefore the most likely to gain the attention and imitation of youth. the military air, and mode of conversation appears captivating, and is therefore apt to be sought after by them; and as fear is not an ingredient in the component parts of a soldier's character, this practice of exhibiting a dauntless air, and making use of bold blasphemous language, is evidently calculated to prove that the person using it is neither afraid of man nor God.

Would our youth however consider but for a moment, that the character of the brutal bully, or the blustering foul mouth'd swearer, is as diverse from that of the heroic Washington, the great soldier and defender of America, as light from darkness, and that the surest mark of courage is coolness and consideration, instead of ferment and swearing, when cross accidents befall a man; would they consider that blustering and oaths are the usual subterfuges of cowards to intimidate the inexperienced, they would not be apt to follow so detestable a practice; as the most limited capacity would easily enable its possessor to perceive, that his expectations must prove futile and abortive, if he expected to derive consequence and respect from the use of blustering oaths.

It has ever appeared to me, that there is no vice so entirely destitute of motive as swearing. The liar proposes an advantage to himself, arising from the duplicity of his conduct, the thief pursues his nefarious schemes from motives of gain; the whoremonger and adulterer has the gratification of his passions in view; and even a murderer has a motive to stimulate his conduct, and deserves more of our pity perhaps, and less of our contempt than the foul mouthed reprobate.

How then can we account for the general prevalence of so unbecoming a practice, the malignity of which, in its temporal and eternal consequences, seems so directly pointed at the breast of the unhappy subject of its sway. A practice that directly tends to invalidate the testimony of the most respectable personage, for, as a discerning writer lays, "he that swears what he says is true, does nothing better, than to declare, that his word is not to be taken without an oath;" and if the old adage be true, viz: "*HE THAT SWEARS WILL LYE,*" we do not certainly credit him the more for his swearing. On the whole, therefore, I think it must appear, that foul language does nothing less than level the noblest practitioner of it to the footing of JOCKIES, TAVERN-HAUNTERS, and THIEVES, in their most distinguishing characteristic.

It has long been an established truth in my view, that the most exemplary parents and guardians, are more blameable than they conceive themselves in the case treated of; at an early age youth begin to aspire to the company of their seniors, and an unnecessary degree of austerity is often preserved by parents, guardians, and masters, which indirectly forces youth into the company of adults, to whom access is easier. Many parents err, under an idea of extreme gentility, by obliging their children to leave the room on the appearance of company, and retire to the kitchen among servants, &c. of different sexes, by which means the children are deprived of an opportunity to pattern after the higher order of company, and placed in a ready line to acquire the manners of their kitchen associates, which are not often the most chaste or exemplary.

A celebrated writer observes, that the great art of governing is, *not to govern too much.* Parents and superiors should therefore endeavour at times to lower their conversation to the level of children's apprehension, discourse with them on the common, and apparently trifling occurrences of life, and by imperceptible degrees raise their ideas to superior heights. Let a parent but consider that the mind of his child is like a rich uncultivated spot, that the soil is his own, and that dishonor ought to light upon him if he suffers it to want due cultivation, and I presume it will induce him to be vigilant; especially if he allows the truth of an observation which I have often heard, and for myself believe, that a child in the first eight years of life, receives more ideas than in the whole course of his future existence, the whole of which scope of ideas need refining, pruning or enlarging, and consequently form an extensive field, for the exertion of the abilities of parents, &c. who entertain a due regard for posterity. Weeds will naturally spring up, in a rich soil, along with the flowers we would wish to implant and cultivate;

and to remove them with such skill & address, as to leave the tender plants we wish to cherish uninjured, requires a steady hand; an active mind, and an unremitting course of attention.

Guard then the tender plants from blighting wind,
The tree will grow as the young twig's inclination;
That parent's richly paid, whose constant care,
Protects his child from each alluring snare;
Who, while he teaches everlasting truth,
Pities the wanderings of licentious youth;
Takes patiently, right notions to instill
And how, by gentle means the stubborn will;
Bears and forbears—corrects with sparing hand,
His chief delight to counsel, not command,
For man, that needs himself to be to give
Should deal, with humblest diffidence, like heaven;
Who while his arm holds out the avenging rod,
Restraints his wrath—and sheds his grace abroad.

From the Independent Gazetteer.

Mr. Printer,

The following fragment was thrown into my way by an accident which it is not necessary to explain. The publication of it may possibly amuse some of your readers.

Your's,

A PLEBEIAN.

PUBLIC economy is a very different thing from private economy, just as political arithmetic is very different from common arithmetic. In private life it is good economy to have your work done with as little expence as possible, provided it be well done. In public life it is quite the reverse: the more time, the more expence public business can be made to cost, the better it is; of much less importance that it should be well done, than that it should cost a great deal of time and money. The reason of this, it is very obvious is nevertheless true: that the expence attending public business, serves to lead public spirited gentlemen, patriots and federalists, which is the great end of good government.

"Public economy, however, ought to be uniform and systematic; it ought to be as extensive as its objects and public expence ought not to be restrained so long as there are public spirited gentlemen left to be provided for. The general government can do much, but it cannot do every thing; and therefore it is absolutely necessary, that the state governments should be adapted to the principle of public economy, and bear their part in the great and good work of increasing the public expences.

"A convention ought to be called in this state without delay, and should sit, at least the whole of next winter, at the rate of six dollars a day to the members and ten dollars a day to the speaker. When they rise, a new form of government should be offered in, consisting of at least three houses, with standing wages to all the members, and no of the houses very numerous, so as to include all the patriots of the state, who cannot be provided for by the continental government. Of the three houses should sit the round, in order to prevent

for introducing a still newer and more perfect government, to be formed at the end of two or three years, which may be made to consist of five, or seven or nine houses, with still handsomer wages."

Thus public economy may be restored in all the plenitude of its glory, and Pennsylvania shine, as it ought to do, a star of the first magnitude, in the political hemisphere of this western world, eclipsing all the luminaries of Columbia, and rivalling the brightest suns of London or London.

It is good to mow hay while the SUN SHINES.

THOUGH this good, honest, industrious proverb is made a flaking berie to the grossest villainies, and is wire drawn to countenance a thousand bale practices, as the temporizing & trimming of turncoats, cheating, injustice, lasciviousness, & all the iniquities on the face of the earth; although under its sanction persons improve every opportunity to satiate their impious appetites; yet, notwithstanding all misapplication, the true meaning of it is highly moral, it may prove, if properly attended to, a great incitement to virtue & goodness: it teaches us to let no time pass into our hands by divine providence, slip unheeded through our fingers; it admonishes us to be vigilant in our duty to wards God, our neighbours and ourselves; because the sun will not stand still for us as it did for Joshua in Gibeon, nor slacken its course for such slow mortals as we are upon the little occasions of ambition, preferment, learning or livelihood. It therefore teaches activity and vigor, to take TIME by the forelock, which is bold behind, and being past cannot be laid hold of.

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

An act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.

It is enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the united States of America in congress assembled, That there shall be allowed to the officers hereafter mentioned, the following annual salaries, payable quarterly, at the treasury of the united States: To the secretary of the treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the secretary in the department of state, three thousand five hundred dollars; to the secretary in the department of war, three thousand dollars; to the comptroller of the treasury, two thousand dollars; to the auditor, 1500 dollars; to the treasurer, two thousand dollars; to the register, twelve hundred and fifty dollars; to the governor of the western territory, for his salary as such, and for discharging the duties of superintendent of indian affairs, in the northern department, two thousand dollars; to the three judges of the western territory, each eight hundred dollars; to the assistant of the secretary of the treasury, fifteen hundred dollars; to the chief clerk in the department of state, eight hundred dollars; to the chief clerk in the department of war, six hundred dollars; to the secretary of the western territory seven hundred and fifty dollars; to the principal clerk of the comptroller, eight hundred dollars; to the principal clerk of the auditor, six hundred dollars; to the principal clerk of the treasurer six hundred dollars.

And to it further enacted, That the heads of the three departments first above mentioned, shall appoint such clerks thereon respectively, as they shall find necessary, and the salary of said clerks respectively, shall not exceed the rate of five hundred dollars per annum.

FRANCIS AUGUSTUS AUSTIN, Speaker of the house of representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, vice-president of the united States, and president of the senate.
Approved—September the 11th, 1789.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the united States.

Foreign Affairs.

England.

LONDON, July 7.

Convulsions in France.

THE nobles, who cabal against the popular proceedings, have had continual intercourse with the king, and we are sorry to declare, that his majesty's orders have been issued, commanding the Duc de Broglie, to march with all possible dispatch to Paris, at the head of a 100,000 foreign troops in the service of France, that can be collected at Alsace and Lorraine. This army will amount to 25,000 men, and such was the exhortation is occasioned in the national assembly, that the Comte Mirabeau arose, and declared, there could be but one purpose the court had in view, and it became the people to consider in time where their remedy lay. The uproar this occasioned is beyond description. Repeated meetings were held with the Duc d'Orleans, on the part of the people, and when the packet which brought this intelligence to the duke of York, at York house, came away, the Duc d'Orleans, it was understood, was looked up to by 30,000 military men under arms, who considered him as their leader.

July 14.—A camp of 35,000 men, under marshal de Broglie, with a large train of artillery, is already formed, and stationed between Paris and Versailles, as a security to the king.

The fittings of the national assembly on the 8th instant, were uncommonly tumultuous. The encampment became the subject of debate. M. de Mirabeau, in a speech of two hours, described the critical situation in which the assembly was placed, by the arrival of the army. "The station of these troops," says he, "is subversive of the liberty of this assembly, contrary to the true interests of the king, and an infringement on the privileged orders. The purpose for which they are assembled cannot be the reestablishment of tranquility in Paris: besides, his majesty must be aware, that to provision 35,000 men, in this time of famine, will only increase the public misfortune. The king is illadvised by some wicked traitor to the constitution, and it behoves us to seek the best remedy in our power." M. de Mirabeau, then moved, "That an address be presented to the king, praying that he would take into consideration his own interest, as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumstances of the present famine, he would order the troops back, with their train of artillery, to those places from whence they came; that should his majesty be fearful of any disturbances at Paris or Versailles, he might raise companies of armed burghers in these towns, who would be at his orders, and a sufficient protection."

The question was immediately put, that a committee should be appointed to present M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition, to the king, which was carried by 930 against 3.

The deputations who waited on the king, it is reported, received from his majesty, in substance for answer, "That he did not think it advisable at present to comply with the address of the national assembly."

At Lyons there has been a dreadful riot—on the arrival of the news of the union of the three orders, the rejoicing was universal, and continued without any mischief; but on the 3rd, the multitude repaired to the house of the intendant, and committed many acts of violence, from thence they proceeded to the offices of the collectors of government at the gates of the city, &c. &c. pillaging and destroying every thing, throwing the books, papers, and every thing they could lay hands on, into the Rhone. A regiment of dragoons was sent for (there is no garrison at Lyons, the citizens always mounting guard) but instead of producing any effect, they were insulted, several wounded, and at length obliged to fire on the people. A dreadful slaughter followed, the multitude continued firing, wounded and killed many of the dragoons, and threw others into the Rhone; at length they retreated, and took post out of the town, on an eminence.

July 18.—On Saturday the populace of Paris attacked the guard at the palais royal, and cut some of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated, rapidly increased, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumstance which necessarily provoked resistance, and a general affray ensued. Pending this, a man employed by the government, obtained admittance into Paris, and proceeded to pass some placards or proclamations from the king, about the public safety of the city. He had not issued many to the

walls and gates, and other great edifices, before he was seized by the mob, and sacrificed in the cruellest manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday at noon, M. Necker, and M. Montmorin, received their dismissal. The former, it is imagined, for self immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not since been seen.

When the express left Paris, the city was suffering a cannonade from the Boulevards, which the messenger heard continuing for a considerable time, while he was pursuing his route to Calais.

His majesty's answer to the national assembly, on the subject of their representation to dismiss the Swiss troops, is to the following effect:

"That he considered them necessary for the preservation of order and tranquility; that the assembly had no reason to be under any restraint on their accounts; and that if the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris were disgraceful, his majesty would on a request from the states general, remove their fittings to Soissons or Noyon, in which case he would himself repair to Compeigne, in order to be at hand to correspond with the states."

The shock thus given to the warm hopes of the people stupified them for a time; but the people crowded to the palais royal. The French troops declared their resolution to act for the people. Towards the evening of Sunday the palais royal was surrounded by the Swiss troops, and the messenger who brought dispatches to M. de Calceac, and who set out two hours later than lady Elizabeth Fokker's servant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported also, that an order was issued for seizing the Duc d'Orleans, and several attempts made to take him, but all miscarried. The charge was, that he had issued 10,000 crowns on pretence of relieving the wants of the people in respect to the scarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage insurrection.

The palace of Versailles is guarded by three lines of soldiers, and the king has little to fear while the marshal de Broglie is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorously, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiss guards are in a fine state of discipline.

The populace have seized the arsenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition, a step that has obliged the king's troops to retire to some distance from the capital.

The king has dissolved the meeting of the national assembly, but in defiance of this authority, the assembly continues to sit and act.

The university is levelled to the ground. The king it is further said, has ordered a standard for his partisans to flock to, but they are few who resort to it. Such is the spirit of the times.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and skirmishes which have happened, almost all the shops are constantly shut, and a general distrust reigns there. People protest in crowds to get their money from the Caisse d'Escompte. M. Necker is gone off at the king's command, and he is very fortunate to have escaped from such a scene of confusion. It is said the king himself is gone from Versailles.

The king, from the aspect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his comfort; and to generally was this understood, that the tiers état insisted on the banishment of the Comte d'Artois, a step not to the ruinous interference of the queen, and that her creature, the Polignacs, should be dismissed.

The Comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavours to cause the troops to be withdrawn, were in vain, all he could urge, and other members in favour of the people, tended only to increase a spirit of resistance to the court; and it is not exaggeration to say, that the most dreadful anarchy is on foot.

Several persons possessed of military skill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being discussed among them; which latter rumour seemed to impart particular animation. Against the queen and the Comte d'Artois very general vengeance was denounced.

June 30. The late mysterious affair of Dover appears to stand connected with every important town throughout the kingdom. We are sorry to add that the peace is involved in the guilt of this horrid transaction. A cavern of counterfeit bank notes was last week discovered in the north of England. Inhabitants were taken into custody by a company of dragoons, quartered here to suppress the money of

the smugglers; and the following particulars are the result of the examination that took place before the sitting magistrates: during a period of almost five years this infernal den has been made the receptacle of theft, Goods of every description; and a subterraneous range of apartments, which extended near a quarter of a mile, affords too melancholy a proof of the success which attended the depredations of this formidable banditti.

The captain of the gang, upon being first interrogated, was sullen and obstinate; but induced by the hopes of pardon, he disclosed such a scene of cruelty, that human nature shudders at the recital of crimes which none but devils could carry into execution. No less than thirty bodies have been taken up from a deep well, supposed to have been murdered, and deposited there by way of concealment. The number of watches, jewels, &c. that have been produced from this magazine of plunder, justifies the most alarming suspicions.

The whole country is in an uproar, and it was with difficulty the prisoners were sheltered from the fury of an exasperated mob, who surrounded the council-chamber while the various depositions were taking by the magistrates.

Late accounts from France.

The following are authentic copies of the letter of the king to Mr. Necker, and his answer.

"I have been deceived respecting you. Violence has been committed on my character. Behold me at length enlightened. Come, sir, come without delay, and resume your claim to my confidence, which you have acquired forever. My heart is known to you. I expect you wish all my nation, and I very sincerely share in its impatience. On which, I pray God, sir, until you return, to take you into his holy and worthy keeping.

LOUIS."

Answer of Mr. Necker, dated Geneva, July 23 in the evening, and received by his majesty, the 26th.

SIR,

"I have this instant received the letter with which your majesty has been pleased to honor me. I want expressions to testify to you the tender emotions I have experienced on the return of your favor: it penetrates me more and more with the obligations I had long imposed on myself, of esteeming your majesty, the just prince, the honest man, who can operate only the happiness of the nation when he acts from himself, from the powerful monarch who governs it, and who is frequently exposed to do what is repugnant to his heart.

"I only take the time, sire, to wipe away the tears which your letter has made me shed, and I fly to obey your orders. I shall not bear to you my heart; that is a property you have acquired by a thousand titles, and to which I no longer have any claim.

"I reckon with impatience, and am striving to accelerate the moments which are necessary for me to proceed to offer you the last drop of my blood, my feeble talents, my entire devotion to your sacred person, and the profound respect with which I am,

SIR,

"Your majesty's most humble,

"Most obedient,

"And most zealous servant,

"NECKER."

Mr Necker arrived at Versailles on Tuesday night, in perfect health, and yesterday, at two o'clock, waited on the national assembly, where he was received with such acclamations and emotions, far beyond such applause as commends the most glorious services.

peace this world is able to bestow on virtue.

We had great illuminations at the Palais Royal, last night, on account of Mr. Necker's arrival; but they will be general when he visits the Hotel de Ville, to which he will be invited. The national club at the Palais Royal had eleven of the arcades most beautifully illuminated with transparencies of the king and M. Necker.

The people in Franche Comte have destroyed all the title deeds and archives of the nobles.

At Strasbourg great violence has been committed. The chief magistrate was obliged to escape in a cart load of tanner's bark. The populace forced the town house, and demolished all the furniture, took possession of 40000l. sterl. of the public cash, and destroyed many of the archives. The form of the new constitution of France.

The committee has reported its deliberations on the subject of the new form of government. The archbishop of Bordeaux, M. d'Clermont Tonnerre, and M. Mounier, read the preliminary observations to this important subject, before the national assembly. The abbe Syeyes has likewise made known his valuable treatise on the rights of mankind. M. Mounier has done the same; both point at the same object, though they take different ways to come at it.

The principal heads of the form of government, which the committee has recommended are as follows:

That the national assembly shall be composed of two houses of parliament: The committee all agree in this point, but they find it difficult to decide in what manner the two chambers of parliament shall be organized—some are of opinion that both should be elective—others, that the King should have the power to nominate the members of the first in the same manner as our house of Lords is created.

The Statesgeneral should be permanent, and meet yearly.

That the king shall have the treasury of the state under his protection.

That he shall have the supreme and absolute command over the army.

That he shall have the nomination to all places, civil as well as ecclesiastical.

That he shall have a revenue for the maintenance of his dignity, even more considerable than he has allowed him at present.

Such are the principal points on which the constitution is raised.

United Columbia

Pennsylvania.

A correspondent is happy in expressing his approbation of the vote of the house of representatives for fixing the permanent residence of the Congress on the banks of the Susquehannab. The situation proposed, at or near Wright's ferry is high, healthy and pleasant, and in the midst of perhaps one of the richest spots of land in the world. It is thickly settled with wealthy, industrious and skillful German farmers, whose knowledge in agriculture and republican habits, by becoming known from the intercourse of strangers, may be gradually spread through the United States. The situation is more over near the center of the union, and has an equal aspect on the western and atlantic parts of our country. The resources of the Susquehannab in provisions, timber, coal, &c. are inexhaustible. From the influence which the residence of congress in this rich and delightful part of the union must necessarily have upon agriculture, navigation, roads, arts, manners and government: a prospect of national dignity and happiness opens to our view which exceeds the grasp of the most sanguine imagination.

We are informed that near fifty journeymen manufacturers & tradesmen have arrived in this city within the last month, from various quarters, but mostly from Europe.

The president of the United States has been pleased to make the following nominations of officers for the department of the treasury.

Alexander Hamilton, Esq; of the City of New York, secretary.

Nicholas Eveleigh, Esq; of South Carolina, Comptroller.

And the senate of the United States having taken the said nominations into consideration, were pleased to advise and consent to the same.

The president of the united states has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint

Gen. Henry Knox, secretary at war.

Oliver Wolcott, jun. Esq; auditor of the treasury.

Joseph Nourse, esq; register of the treasury.

Mr. Peter Kemp, surveyor of Rappahannock district, Virginia, vice Staig Davis resigned.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

We learn by the packet Franklin, which arrived here yesterday from Bourdeaux, that the several articles of intelligence we have had by way of England, published in several papers, concerning the commotions in France, burning the bastille, &c. are confirmed; & that the King had joined the commons. That it was highly probable the government would undergo a complete revolution, and the nation made happy in being freed from the shackles of despotism, and arbitrary government.

Sept. 23. The advices by the French packet state--That the ministry which came in, on the removal of M. Necker, continued in office but four days; when the King, finding that the aristocratic party had misled him, threw himself into the arms of the people. Restored M. Necker, and his compatriots. Speedy justice was executed upon some of the principals of the late ministry, several of whom were beheaded; one of them who anticipated the public vengeance had the ceremony of his funeral performed, but the artifice being detected, the farce was turned into a tragedy, with the loss of his head. Sixteen committees were appointed in the city of Paris for various purposes, whose vigilance and activity had restored it to peace and security; one of these committees was to furnish supplies of grain, &c.

When the King's army approached the city, the inhabitants immediately armed themselves, by seizing the hospital of the invalids: and to fortify the avenues to the city, they tore up the pavements; with these, carriages, &c. they formed a temporary fortification, in which the heavy artillery was placed. Mean time the people attacked the Bastille, the Governor of which having admitted a number of them, drew up the bridge, and then sacrificed the whole. The citizens finding that they had been deceived, scaled the walls of the castle, took the governor and lieutenant governor out, and beheaded them both, and then levelled the walls to the ground, but few prisoners were found therein. During all these commotions, the national assembly continued sitting, and preserved the greatest moderation, dignity and firmness. The citizens were armed, and formed into

regular corps under proper officers; and such arrangements made as restored peace and tranquility, and gave the happiest prospect of establishing a free government. These events will form an important epoch in the annals of Europe, and induce a material change in the politics of the eastern hemisphere.

During the late disturbance in France, 'tis said not more than thirty persons have lost their lives on the part of the people.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

Additional appointments since our last.

The president of the United States has been pleased to nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the senate to appoint Samuel Meredith, esq. of Philadelphia, treasurer of the United States; and major William McPherson, surveyor of Philadelphia, vice Samuel Meredith.

The legislature of Pennsylvania has agreed upon calling a convention for the purpose of revising and amending their state constitution: the people of that commonwealth are remarkably united in the measure: The convention is to meet in Philadelphia, on the fourth Tuesday of November next.

The legislature has also at its present session, ceded to the United States the exclusive jurisdiction over such district as may become the seat of the federal government in that commonwealth.

Extract of a letter from Camden, South Carolina, dated May 19.

"A most fatal tragedy has been acted at this place, which has filled every mind with sorrow. I have just returned from the funeral of Jacob Brown, esq. attorney at law, of Wimbrough, (late of Massachusetts) who died between twelve and one o'clock this morning. At six last evening I assisted in performing the same service to the remains of capt. Thomas Baker, of the same place. These two gentlemen had been a long time at variance, and from a number of concurring circumstances, their resentment had become implacable. About four weeks ago, Mr. Brown sent capt. Baker a challenge to fight him with pistols, which was refused. They did not however come to an explanation, or any terms of peace, but every day become more and more inveterate. The 26th inst. capt. Baker sent a challenge to Mr. Brown, who accepted it, and appointed the morning of the 28th, at this place, to make a final decision--a fatal decision it was. They met on the race ground adjoining the town before sun rise, with seconds and pistols, and fired nearly at the same time, at the distance of ten yards, and both fell. Capt. Baker was shot through the center of the body, and expired on the field in about twelve minutes, while Mr. Brown was weltering in his blood by his side; he was shot in the lower part of his belly, and the ball cut out of his left side by a surgeon who attended. Scarcely of their speedy dissolution, they converted calmly together after they fell, and mutually forgave all that had passed. Happy would it have been had

this forgiveness took place sooner! Mr. Brown lived about 20 hours. They both appeared to be perfectly cool and determined, which occasioned such execution. It is the first instance ever known of each party being killed the first shot. Thus fell these two men in the prime of life! Capt. Baker was a widower, and has left two children to bemoan his untimely loss."

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 5.

On Wednesday, the 29th of August, was celebrated at Dartmouth college, the anniversary commencement. The president, corporation, instructors, candidates for degrees, and the other members of the seminary, with a large and respectable number of the clergy and other gentlemen moved in procession from the president's house to the new college; in which the exercises of the day were performed. A prayer by the president, adapted to the occasion, introduced the solemnities of the day; after which ensued the exhibitions of the candidates.

1. A salutatory oration, in Latin, by DANIEL HARDY.

2. A syllogistic disputation, in Latin, on the question "An imperium populi gentibus Europae utilitatem contulerit?" By WATERBURY, BRACKET, BROWN and MOORE.

3. A forensic disputation on the question Whether a prince when applied to, ought to afford assistance to the minority of a neighbouring nation, in opposing the established government?

4. A dialogue on the death of Hannibal, by JOHN BUSH, & JAMES K. GARNOR.

5. Greek oration, by SAMUEL DINGMOORE.

A well performed piece of music closed the exercises of the forenoon.

For want of room, we are obliged to omit the exercises of the afternoon till next week.

Mustard seed.

ASHUR SHEPARD; WILL receive in payment, mustard seed (at the rate of three dollars per bushel) for articles out of his store, or credit given on note or book account.

FLAX SEED

Will be taken in payment of any accounts due to said SHEPARD, or received in exchange for any articles out of his medicinal store.

Bennington, August 24, 1789. 375

WHEREAS there was a piece of poetry published in the Vermont Gazette of Sept. 7th wherein a person was described as bearing a resemblance to Robin Crusoe, and other ludicrous circumstances. This is to inform the public that there was no reasonable grounds for the publication of such sarcasms against the person it particularly affected, and it is therefore hoped the candid public will excuse its publication.

THE subscribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the district of Bennington, commissioners, to adjust the claims of the creditors to the estate of WILLIAM HENDRYX, late of Pownal, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that they will attend the business of their appointment, at the late dwellinghouse of the deceased, on the last Tuesday of Nov. and December next, from one to six o'clock in the afternoon of said days.--No accounts will be allowed unless properly attested.

ABEL DIMMOCK, CALEB GIBBS.

Pownal, October 5, 1789. 976

THE proprietors of Fay's are hereby notified, that their late meeting held at the courthouse in Bennington, on the 24th of February last, it was voted, that adjourn said meeting to the third Thursday of November next, then to be held at said place, the proprietors are therefore requested to give their attendance, to receive the return of their committee appointed to visit said town, and to make report to defray the expenses that have accrued in the prosecution of that business. A particular attention to the business of the meeting is requested, as the loss at the time will be drawn for.

DAVID FAY, clerk.

Bennington, Oct. 5, 1789.

Blackstone's Commentaries.

PROPOSAL OF ISAIAH THOMAS, FOR PRINTING, in Worcester, by SUBSCRIPTION.

In four volumes bound in cloth. Page for page with the last London edition. A neat AMERICAN EDITION of that truly celebrated work,

COMMENTARIES on the LAWS of ENGLAND. In four books. By that justly admired oracle of the law, the late

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, Knt. One of the justices of his Britannic majesty's court of common pleas.

This edition will contain the last corrections of the AUTHOR—the ADDITIONS OF RICHARD BURN, L. L. D.—and CONTINUATIONS to the present time, by JOHN WILLIAMS, Esq.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work shall be printed with a new type, on good paper, equal to the London edition.

II. The price to subscribers will be only FOUR DOLLARS, in law binding, lettered.

III. Those who subscribe for six sets shall have a seventh gratis.

IV. The work shall immediately be committed to press as soon as four hundred copies are subscribed for.

V. The money to be paid as soon as the work is ready for delivery.

To the PUBLIC.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S Commentaries, are so universally known as to need no recommendation. These volumes grace not only the libraries of those who are learned in the law, but are necessary for every gentleman in public or private life, who wishes to be acquainted with the nature of law.—The rights of persons.—The rights of things.—Public wrongs, and private wrongs. The British editions in octavo have always been sold for eight dollars.—The editor of this intended American edition, hopes to receive the patronage and encouragement of every gentleman of the law, and justice of the peace, as well as gentlemen in public and private life, as he now offers this valuable work at one half what it has lately been sold at. Great care will be taken to have this edition correct, and every way well executed, by the public's most obedient and very humble servant,

ISAIAH THOMAS.

Worcester, August 27, 1789.

Subscribers are taken in by Haswell & Russell, in Bennington, and by all the printers and booksellers in the United States.

At an adjourned meeting holden the 19th day of November, 1788, voted to adjourn this meeting to the first Wednesday of November next, then to meet at the house of Lieutenant Samuel Taylor, in Rockingham; These are to notify the proprietors of the town of Concord, to meet at the time and place above mentioned. JONATHAN HOLTEN, pro. cl'k. Rockingham, Sept. 16, 1789.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the town of Newhaven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors; this is therefore to notify to said proprietors to meet at the dwellinghouse of Mr. Andrew B. on the 1st day of November next, at ten o'clock A. M. To transact the following business, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. A proprietor's clerk, and other necessary officers. 3. To see if the proprietors will ratify and confirm the first, second and third division lots in said town, as respectively laid out. 4th. To see if the proprietors will take measures to ascertain the outlines of the town and lots laid out, and a plan thereof to be made, in order to find how much land remains undivided, and divide the same into severalty. 5. To see if the proprietors will take measures to obtain the records of the proprietors, and establish their former votes and proceedings. 6. To see if the proprietors will raise a sum of money to defray the charges of the proprietors, and to do any other business proper to be done in said meeting.

GAMALIEL PAINTER, jud. peace. Newhaven, Sept. 15th, 1789.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Wells, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, to

warn a meeting of said proprietors; that are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the house of Charles Evans, in Benningborough, in the county of Windham, on the second Thursday of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To see if the proprietors will ratify or confirm the former votes respecting the division or allotting said township; and if nullified, then to lay in what manner said town shall be divided; and to transact any other business that may be found necessary.

ELISHA BURTON, jud. peace. Norwich, August 29th, 1789.

George M'Elcheran.

At his store a little south of the meeting-house, Bennington, has, in addition to his former assortment, received a variety of goods, suitable for the present as well as approaching season, all of which he means to sell wholesale or retail, at as low an advance, as any person can possibly afford them in this part of the country. Among which are,

Broad and forest	Bad ticks,
cloths of different colours.	Elegant large rose & common blankets,
Shalloon, combs, morrens, durans, calimancoes and tammies.	Red, yellow, green, and blue flannels,
Plain and spotted velvet & corduroy	Ribbons, binding, and gartering.
Black fattinos.	Hair sieves, buckram,
Silk and hair plush.	Account and packet books,
Embossed forge.	Testaments, spelling books & primers,
A variety of colicoes and fashionable pocket handkerchiefs.	Ink powder,
Jeans, fustians, nankeens, and jacket patterns.	Crooked and common combs,
Large purple shawls	Men's and women's plated and common shoe buckles
Licene, lawns and cambrics.	Knee buckles,
Black silk handkerchiefs.	Scissors,
Black mode.	Jack & pen knives,
Sarfaet of different colours,	Snuff and tobacco boxes,
Womons' worsted, leather and silk mitts and gloves.	Knives and forks,
Mens' woolen mitts	An assortment of coat and jacket buttons,
Gauze & mil-linets.	Silk and twist of different colours,
Linen and woolen checks.	White and coloured thread,
Russia sheeting and osaburghs.	Pewter spoons,
Mens' and womens' cotton and hemp stockings.	Timber,
	Men's and boy's cal-ter and felt hats,
	&c. &c.

An additional assortment of dry goods are expected in a few days.

GROCERIES.

A constant supply of West India and common RUM,

BRANDY, gen-eva and wine,	Leaf and brown sugar,
Molasses,	Cask raisins,
Tea and chocolate,	Ginger, pepper and allspice.

ALSO, Axes, Wool Cards, Pins, good Rocksalt, Seal & Upper Leather, Indigo, Scythes and Sickles, Iron, Snuff, Roll Tobacco, Powder and Shot, Soap, Brooms, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

Large soup & common plates,	Cream & milk pots,
Small do.	Milk pans,
Tea pots of different sorts.	Pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers.
Blue & white cups, and saucers.	Wine glasses, &c.

Said M'Elcheran having purchased Captain Villet's Patent Works, intends to take in payment for the above articles, good house ASHES, merchantable wheat, pork and flaxseed, and such other articles as may answer to make remittances; and high prices as the markets in Albany and New York will enable him to do.

N. B. All favors will be thankfully acknowledged.

Bennington, September 28, 1789.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that the co-partnership of GEORGE M'ELCHERAN and Co. has, by mutual consent been dissolved. Any persons having legal demands against said firm are requested to make out their accounts and present them to GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, who will pay them. And those indebted to said firm are respectfully informed, that an immediate compliance in the discharge of their respective accounts, to

GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, will meet the late company's warmest concurrence, which circumstances will enable GEORGE M'ELCHERAN, to close his accounts with the rest of the company. The universal indulgence of this firm, to such of their customers as this notice extends to, will they flatter themselves, fairly apologize, for their present request, conscious of this account to be paid, without any further delay.

Bennington, Sept. 28, 1789.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the State of Vermont, on the 25th day of October, 1787, did pass an act authorizing and empowering the selectmen of the town of Wells in Rutland county, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said township, public rights excepted, for the purpose of erecting a bridge across the gut of the pond in said town; and whereas the said selectmen (in pursuance of said law) have levied a tax, and granted a warrant unto me the subscriber for the collecting thereof I do therefore hereby give notice, That so much of said lands will be sold at public vendue at Mr. Samuel Lathrop's inn, in said town, on the 25th day of November next, to open at 9 o'clock A. M. as will raise said tax, unless said sale be prevented by previous payment.

SIMON FRANCIS, constable. Wells, August 12, 1789.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Dorby, county of Orange, State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to notify, to said proprietors, that they meet at the house of landlord John Norton, in Westminster, county of Windham, and State of Vermont, on the 12th day of November next, then and there to transact the following business, viz. First, to choose a moderator and other necessary officers for said propriety. Second, To appoint a committee to adjust all former bills of expence. Third, to lay a tax to pay off said bills, and to defray the expence of allotting said town. 4. To see if they will agree to give such of the proprietors as shall have begun settlement before the drawing of the lots are completed, the several lot upon which such settlements or improvements are made, in lieu of the draught. Also to transact any other business necessary to be done at said meeting; also, to stay the drawing of said lots, until the committee see fit, or until it is ordered by the proprietors.

NATHANIEL BRUM, jud. peace. Bennington, Sept. 28 1789.

THE nonresident proprietors and absent landowners of the township of Wells, in Rutland county, are hereby notified that so much of their said lands will be sold at vendue, to open at Mr. Samuel Lathrop's inn in said town, on the 5th day of November next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and to proceed in the manner the law directs) as will pay a state tax of 5d on the pound, being assessed by the general assembly of said State, at their annual session, in October last, upon the grand list of said town for the year 1788, to be paid in hard money orders, state notes, orders issued by the supreme court, or hard money, with attendant costs, unless said sales be prevented by previous payment. The delinquent proprietors, with the sum due on each right, are as follows, viz.

John Ives 5/5	Abraham Parker 5/
Calob Hall 6/3	Jacob Parker 3/
Aaron Parsons 5/	Abol Ives 3/2
Asahel Beach 6/3	Hez Wadsworth 2/1
Samuel Hall 7/8	Calob Culver 4/2
Benjamin Rice 6/3	Daniel Clark 4/2
Samuel S. Beadle 6/3	Thomas Tibbels 2/9
John Bencher 4/2	John Austin 6/3
Nathaniel Hall 6/3	Asahel Thomas 4/2
Josel Holcomb 1/1	Abel Aaskin 5/2
Barth. And. ows 6/3	Joseph N. March 6/3
Isaac Hall jun. 6/3	Timos Culver 6/3
John Pierce 6/3	David Lyman 6/3
Joseph Brown for 5/8	Z. b. Frisbee 4/2
Blisk. Hall jun. 6/3	Wairum Williams (6/3
Jared Spencer 4/2	Samuel Bishop 5/3
Reuben Ives 6/3	Hezekiah Hall 6/3
Jared Lee 5/3	Gershon Nott 5/3
Stephen Hall 6/1	Stephen Morwin 5/3
Samuel Hall 4/2 6/3	Thomas Morwin 6/3
Levi Mose 6/3	Timos Ives 6/3
Robert Hazard 6/3	Timos Beach 6/3
Mk. H. Wentworth (5/2	Samuel Jarome 5/2
Edward Bells 3/4	Joseph Bishop 5/2
Daniel Morwin jun. (5/2	Joseph Morwin 4/2
Edwin Hall 5/7	Nathaniel Williams 6/3
John Hall 6/3	John Dickinson 6/3
John Mose 4/1	Nash And ows 5/
	Isaac Hall 4/2

SIMON FRANCIS, constable. Wells, August 12, 1789.

THE public are ever more reminded of the FURNACE LOTTERY: There are near five hundred tickets yet unsold: The furnace is going on rapidly, the stock almost completed, and other preparations making; so that the subscriber has no doubt but he will be able to pay the prizes punctually. The purchasers may depend on the lottery's being drawn precisely at the time for

Tickets are deposited for sale with the printers, in Bennington; Jonas Galusha, Esq. in Shaftsbury; Major Omsby, in Manchester; Mr. Ebenezer Cobb, Pawlet; Mr. Asa Hale, Rutland; and by the subscriber,—for any kind of grain, flax, home made tow or woolen cloth, stockings or mittings, butter, cheese, or tobacco, and a generous price allowed.

The sale of the tickets will enable the subscriber to go on with alacrity, in a business which must be both pleasing and beneficial to the public, as well as to their humble servant.

M. L Y O N.

Fairhaven, Sept. 5, 1789.

By permission of the LEGISLATURE.

S C H E M E OF THE FURNACE LOTTERY.

THAT there be 1050 tickets, at twenty shilling each, fifty of which are for sale and managing. That the lottery be drawn on the first Monday in January 1790, without any equivocation or reserve, or alteration of the time on any account, at the house of SILAS SAFFORD, innholder in Fairhaven, and the prizes paid in IRON HOLLOW WARE, such as the inhabitants of this State use in their common affairs, at the price such were now sold at the furnace in Lenox, in Berkshire county, on the 10th of April following, at Fair haven

The prizes to be as follows, viz.				
1	of	£.100	is	£.100
2		40	are	80
6		20		120
20		10		200
20		5		100
200		2		400

249 prizes. Amount to £ 1000

Subject to no deduction.

About three blanks to a prize.

The design of the lottery is to assist the subscriber, by way of loan, in the erection of a FURNACE. The managers of the lottery are, col. JAMES BROOKINGS, col. NOAH LEE, & SIMON SMITH, Esq. persons of known integrity and in no wise interested.

The laudable design and the assurance the public will have that every thing will be done satisfactorily, makes the subscriber flatter himself that the tickets will in a short time be all sold, which will enable him more and more to be the public's very humble servant.

M. L Y O N.

GENTLEMEN living on the west of the subscriber, or within the compass of his ride, may be supplied with spelling books, pamphlets of various kinds, blanks of all sorts, writing paper, MAPS of several surveys of Vermont, and any officers, wanting to purchase swords or hangers, silver mounted or brass billed, as may be suitable for the different ranks of office, may be supplied by applying to the public's humble servant,

Daniel Beeman.

Bennington, August 10, 1789.

THE public are most respectfully informed, that the subscriber has completed his topographical MAPS of the STATE of VERMONT, which are now ready for sale, and may be had at Bennington by applying to Col. Jos. FAY, subscribers, and the gentleman who furnished returns from the several towns will please to call for their maps.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

Bennington, July 25, 1789.

THE subscriber, informs the public, that he proposes to set up the HATERS BUSINESS in Vergennes, near Newhaven-falls, (so called) some time in October next.—Those gentlemen who have furrs, &c. by them, which they would wish to have wrought into hats, and are willing to encourage the manufacture of their neighborhood, are requested to keep it by them till that time—and those ladies and gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on their work being performed with dispatch and civility.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

Bennington, June 13, 1789.

Miscellaneous.

SUPERSTITION—A FRAGMENT.

POH—I despise your dear watch—ticking in the night—your babbling of dogs, and howling of owls—your spilling of salt, and winding sheets in candles—they are beneath the consideration of a man, who has one spark of philosophy.

But—replied Eugenius—why do you, when playing at whist, choose the lucky chair—and place your antagonist in the “place of the loser”—or what is the reason, why, after a run of ill luck, you leave off playing, in a pet? Is it not, my friend, that you believe the fortune of one game has an influence on another yet to be played?—The cards run against you, you say. I’ll give you an anecdote, and a reassuring one—and you know seamen have as much experience in supernatural agencies as any class of men—

ON board a vessel—which, by the by, had long combated contrary—winds a gentleman was a passenger, who, from the want of proper tools, thought it best to let his beard grow, rather than to shave:—But the seamen would not let the passenger have his choice—as while he had that beard on, they knew that the head winds would continue—accordingly, shaved he was—the wind came about—and the vessel was wafted into her desired haven.

And with an empty picture feeds his mind.
DAYTON.

WHEN the weather hinders me from taking my diversions without doors, I frequently make a party with two or three select friends, to visit any thing curious that may be seen under covert. My principal entertainments of this nature are pictures, inasmuch that when I have found the weather too in to be very bad, I have taken a whole day’s journey to see a gallery furnished with heads of great masters. By this means, when the heavens are filled with clouds, when the earth swims in ruin, and all nature wears a lowering countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes into the visionary worlds of art; where I meet with shining landscapes, gilded triumphs, beautiful faces, and all those other objects that fill the mind with gay ideas, & disperse that gloominess which is apt to hang upon it in those dark disconsolate seasons.

I was some weeks ago, in a course of these diversions, which had taken such an entire possession of my imagination, that they formed it in a short morning’s dream, which I shall communicate to my reader, rather as the first sketch and outlines of a vision, than as a finished piece.

I dreamt I was admitted into a long spacious gallery which had one side covered with pieces of all the famous painters who are now living; and the other with the works of the greatest masters that are dead.

On the side of the living, I saw several persons busy in drawing, colouring, and designing; on the side of the dead painters, I could not discover more than one person at work, who was exceeding slow in his motions, and wonderfully nice in his touches.

I was resolved to examine the several artists that stood before me; accordingly applied myself to the side of the living. The first I observed at work in this part of

the gallery was VANITY, with his hair tied behind him in a ribband, and dressed like a Frenchman. All the faces that he drew were very remarkable for their smiles, and a certain smirking air which he bestowed indifferently on every age and degree of either sex. The townsmen appeared even in his judges, bishops, and privy counsellors: in a word, all his men were *petits maitres*, and all his women *coquettes*. The drape of his figures was extremely well suited to his faces, and was made up of all the glaring colours that could be mixed together; every part of the dress was in a flutter, and endeavoured to distinguish itself above the rest.

On the left hand of VANITY stood a laborious workman, who I found was his humble admirer, and copied after him. He was dressed like a German, and had a very hard name that sounded something like STUPIDITY.

The third artist that I looked over was FANTASQUE, dressed like a Venetian scaramouch. He had an excellent hand at a chimera, and dealt very much in distortions and grimaces. He would sometimes affright himself with the fancies that flowed from his pencil. In short, the most elaborate of his pieces was at best but a terrifying dream; and one could say nothing more of his finest figures, than that they were agreeable monsters.

The fourth person I examined, was very remarkable for his hasty hand, which left his pictures so unfinished, that the beauty in the picture (which was designed to continue as a monument of it to posterity) faded sooner than in the person after whom it was drawn. He made so much haste to dispatch his business, that he neither gave himself time to clean his pencils, nor mix his colours. The name of this expeditious workman was AVARICE.

Not far from this artist I saw another of a quite different nature, who was dressed in the habit of a Dutchman, and known by the name of INDUSTRY. His figures were wonderfully labored: if he drew the portraiture of a man, he did not omit a single hair in his face; if the figure of a ship, there was not a rope among the tackle that escaped him. His head likewise hung a great part of the wall with night-pieces, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up in several parts of them; and they were so enflamed by the sunshine which accidentally fell upon them, that at first sight I could scarce forbear crying out, fire!

The five foregoing artists were the most considerable on this side the gallery; there were indeed several others whom I had not time to look into. One of them, however, I could not forbear observing, who was very busy in retouching the finest pieces, though he produced no originals of his own. His pencil aggravated every feature that was before over-

loaded every defect, and every colour it touched. The workman did so much on the side of the living, he turned his eyes toward the dead. His name was ENVY.

Having taken a cursory view of one side of the gallery, I turned myself to that which was filled by the works of great masters that were dead; when immediately I fancied myself standing before a multitude of spectators, and thousands of eyes looking upon me at once; for all before me appeared so like men and women, that I almost forgot they were pictures. Raphael stood in one row, Titian in another, Guido Rheni in a third. One part of the wall was peopled by Hannibal Carache, another by Corregio, and another by Rubens. To be short, there was not a great master among the dead who had not contributed to the embellishment of this side of the gallery. The persons that owed their being to these several masters, appeared all of them to be real and alive, and differed among one another only in the variety of their shapes, complexions, and cloaths; so that they looked like different nations of the same species.

Observing an old man (who was the same person I before mentioned, as the only artist that was at work on this side of the gallery) creeping up and down from one picture to another, and retouching all the fine pieces that stood before me, I could not but be very attentive to all his motions. I found his pencil was so very light, it worked imperceptibly, and after a thousand touches, scarce produced any visible effect in the picture on which he was employed. However, as he busied himself incessantly, and repeated touch after touch without rest or intermission, he wore off insensibly every little disagreeable spot that hung upon a figure. He also added such a beautiful brown to shades, and mellowness to the colours, that he made every picture appear more perfect than when it came fresh from the master’s pencil. I could not forbear looking on the face of this ancient workman, and immediately, by the long lock of hair upon his forehead, discovered him to be TIME.

Whether it were because the thread of my dream was ended, I cannot tell, but upon my taking a survey of this imaginary old man, my sleep left me.

It is usually said by grammarians, that the worst language is to express our wants and desires; but men who know the world, bold, and I think with some show of reason, that he who best knows how to keep his necessities private, is the most likely person to have them redressed; and that the true use of speech is not to much to express our wants, as to conceal them.

When we reflect on the man-

ner in which mankind generally confer their favors, there appears something so attractive in riches, that the large heap generally collects from the smaller; and the poor find as much pleasure in increasing the enormous mass of the rich, as the miser, who owns it, feels happiness in its increase. Nor is there in this any thing repugnant to the laws of morality. Seneca himself allows, that in conferring benefits, the present should always be suited to the dignity of the receiver. Thus the rich receive large presents, and are thanked for accepting them. Men of middling stations are obliged to be content with something less; while the beggar, who may be truly said to want indeed, is well paid if a farthing reward his warmest solicitations.

Every man who has seen the world, and has had his ups and downs in life, as the expression is, must have frequently experienced the truth of this doctrine; and must know, that to have much, or to seem to have it, is the only way to have more. Ovid finely compares a man of broken fortune to a falling column; the lower it sinks, the greater is that weight it is obliged to sustain. Thus, when a man’s circumstances are such that he has no occasion to borrow, he finds numbers willing to lend him; but should he wants be such that he sues for a trifle, it is two to one whether he may be trusted with the smallest sum.

A certain young fellow whom I knew, whenever he had occasion to ask his friend for a guinea, used to prelude his request as it he wanted two hundred; and talked so familiarly of large sums, that none could ever think he wanted a small one. The same gentleman, whenever he wanted credit for a suit of cloathes, always made the proposal in a loud coat; for he found by experience, that if he appeared shabby on these occasions, his taylor had taken an oath against trusting him, or what was every whit as bad, his foreman was out of the way, and would not be at home for some time.

There can be no inducement to reveal our wants, except to find pity, and by this means relief; but before a poor man opens his mind in such circumstances, he should first consider whether he is contented to lose the esteem of the person he solicits, and whether he is willing to give up friendship to excite compassion. Pity and friendship are passions incompatible with each other; and it is impossible that both can reside in any breast, for the smallest spark, without impairing each other. Friendship is made up of esteem and pleasure; pity is composed of sorrow and contempt; and mind may, for some time, fluctuate between them, but it can never entertain both at once.

In fact, pity, though it may at first relieve, it but, at last, a short-lived passion, and seldom affords

distress more than a transitory assistance: with some it scarce lasts from the first impulse till the hand can be put into the pocket; with others it may continue for twice that space: and on some of extraordinary sensibility, I have seen it operate for half an hour together: but still, lost as it may, it generally produces but beggarly effects; and where, from this motive, we give five farthings, from others, we give pounds; whatever be our feelings at the first impulse of distress, when the same distress solicits a second time, we then feel with diminished sensibility; and like the repetition of an echo, every stroke becomes weaker; till at last, our sensations lose all mixture of sorrow, and degenerate into downright contempt.

These speculations bring to my mind the fate of a very goodnatureed fellow, who is now no more. He was bred in a countinghouse, and his father dying just as he was out of his time, left him an handsome fortune, and many friends to advise with. The restraint in which my friend had been brought up, had thrown a gloom upon his temper, which some regarded as prudence; and from such considerations, he had repeated offers of friendship. Such as had money, were ready to offer their assistance that way; and they who had daughters, in the warmth of affection frequently advised him to marry. My friend, however, was in good circumstances; he wanted neither friends, money, nor a wife; and therefore modestly declined their proposals.

Some errors, however, in the management of his affairs, and several losses in trade, soon brought him to a different way of thinking; and he at last considered, that it was his best way to let his friends know that their offers were at length acceptable. His first address was to a scriviner, who had formerly made him frequent offers of money and friendship, at a time when perhaps he knew those offers would be refused. As a man therefore confident of not being refused, he requested the use of an hundred guineas for a few days, as he just then had occasion for money. "And pray, sir, (replied the scriviner) do you want all this money?" "Want it, sir! (says the other) if I did not want it I should not have asked it." "I am sorry for that, (says the friend) for those who want money when they borrow, will always want money when they should come to pay. To say the truth, sir, money is money now; and I believe it is all sunk to the bottom of the sea; for my part, he that has got a little is a fool if he does not keep what he has got."

Not quite disconcerted by this refusal, our adventurer was resolved to apply to another, whom he knew was the very best friend he had in the world. The gentleman whom he now addressed, received his proposal with all the possibility that could be expected from generous friendship. "Let me see, you want an hundred guineas; and pray, dear J. would you answer?" "If you have any to spare, sir, I must be contented." "Fifty to spare?" "But say that, for I believe I have but twenty about me."

"Then I'll borrow the other 30 of some other friend." "And pray, replied the friend, would it not be the best way to borrow the whole money of that other friend, and then one note will serve for you know? You know, my dear sir, you need make no ceremony with me at any time; you know I'm your friend; and, when you choose a bit of dinner, or so— You, Tom, see the gentleman down— You won't forget to dine with us now and then— Your very humble servant."

Distressed, but not discouraged at this treatment, he was at last resolved to find that assistance from love, which he could not have from friendship. A young lady, a distant relation by the mother's side, had her fortune in her own hands; and, as she had made all the advances that her sex's modesty would permit, he made his proposal with confidence. He soon, however, perceived that no bankrupt ever found the fair one kind. She had lately fallen deeply in love with another, who had more money, and the whole neighborhood thought it would be a match.

Every day now began to strip my poor friend of his former finery. His clothes flew, piece by piece, to the pawnbroker's, and he seemed at length equipped in the genuine livery of misfortune. But still he thought himself secure from actual necessity: the numberless invitations he had received to dine, even after his losses, were yet unanswered; he was therefore now resolved to accept of a dinner, because he wanted one; and in this manner he actually lived among his friends a whole week, without being openly affronted. The last place I saw him in was at a reverend divine's. He had, as he fancied, just nicked the time of dinner, for he came in as the cloth was laying. He took a chair without being deferred, and talked for some time without being attended to. He assured the company, that nothing procured so good an appetite as a walk in the Park, where he had been that morning. He went on and praised the figure of the damask table-cloth; talked of a feast where he had been the day before; but that the venison was overdone; but all this procured him no invitation. Finding therefore the gentleman of the house insensible of all his fetches, he thought proper at last to retire, and mend his appetite by a second walk in the Park.

You then, O ye beggars of my acquaintance, whether in rags or lace; whether in Kent-street or the Mall; whether in Smyrna or at St. Giles's, might I be permitted to advise as a friend, never seem to want the favor which you solicit. Apply to every passion but human pity for redress: you may find permanent relief from vanity, from self-interest, or from avarice, but from compassion never. The very eloquence of a poor man is disgusting; and that mouth which is opened even by wisdom, is seldom expected to close without the horrors of a petition.

To ward off the grips of poverty, you must pretend to be a stranger to her, and she will at least use you with ceremony. If

you be caught dining upon a half-penny porringer of pea-soup and potatoes, praise the whole-tomness of your frugal repast. They have prescribed pea-broth for gravel; hint that you are not one of those who are always making a deity of you belly. If, again, you are obliged to wear a flimsy stuff in the midst of winter, be the first to remark, that stuffs are very much worn at Paris; or, if there be found some irreparable defects in any part of your equipage, which cannot be concealed by all the arts of sitting cross-legged, coaxing, or darning, say, that neither you nor Sampson Gideon were ever very fond of drest. If you be a philosopher, hint that Plato or Seneca are the tailors you choose to employ; assure the company, that man ought to be content with a bare covering, since what now is so much his pride was formerly his shame. In short, however caught, never give out; but ascribe to the frugality of your disposition what others might be apt to attribute to the narrowness of your circumstances. To be poor, and to seem poor, is a certain method never to rise: pride in the great is hateful; in the wise it is ridiculous; but beggarly pride is a rational vanity, which I have been taught to applaud and excuse.

Congressional Affairs.

ABSTRACT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives, Sept. 16. The following message from the president of the United States, was received by the hon. secretary at war.

New York, Sept. 16, 1789.

GENTLEMEN of the house of representatives,

The governor of the western territory has made a statement to me of reciprocal hostilities of the Wabash Indians and the white people inhabiting the frontiers bordering on the river Ohio, which I herewith lay before congress.

The United States in congress assembled, by their acts of the 1st day of July, 1787, and of the 12th day of August, 1788, made a provisional arrangement for calling forth the militia of Virginia and Pennsylvania in the proportions therein specified.

As the circumstances which occasioned the said arrangement continue nearly the same, I think proper to suggest to your consideration the expediency of making some temporary provision for calling forth the militia of the United States, for the purposes stated in the constitution, which would embrace the cases apprehended by the governor of the western territory.

G. WASHINGTON.

New York, Sept. 14, 1789.

SIR,

The constant hostilities between the Indians who live upon the river Wabash, and the people of Kentucky, must necessarily be attended with such embarrassing circumstances to the government of the western territory that I am induced to request you will be

pleased to take the matter into consideration, and give me the orders you may think proper.

It is not to be expected, sir, that the Kentucky people will or can submit patiently to the cruelties and depredations of those savages—they are in the habits of retaliation, perhaps without attending precisely to the nations from which the injuries are received. They will continue to retaliate, or they will apply to the governor of the western country (through which the Indians must pass to attack them) for redress; if he cannot redress them (and in the present circumstances he cannot) they also will march through that country to redress themselves, and the government will be laid prostrate. The United States on the other hand, are at peace with several of the nations; and should the resentment of these people fall upon any of them, which is likely enough to happen, very bad consequences may follow; for it must appear to them that the United States either pay no regard to their treaties, or that they are unable or unwilling to carry their engagements into effect. Remonstrances will probably be made by them also to the governor, and he will be found in a situation from which he cannot either redress the one, nor protect the other; they will unite with the hostile nations, prudently preferring open war to a delusive and uncertain peace.

By a resolution of the late congress, the governor of the western territory had power in case of hostilities, to call upon Virginia and Pennsylvania, for a number of men to act in conjunction with the continental troops, and carry war into the Indian settlements; that resolution, it is supposed, is now no longer in force. The revival of it might be of use, as it would tend to conciliate the western people, by shewing them that they are not unattended to; and would in some measure justify me, in holding a language to the Indians, which might obviate the necessity of employing a force against them.

The handful of troops, sir, that are scattered in that country, tho' they may afford protection to some settlements, cannot possibly act defensively by themselves.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, and

humble servant,

ARTHUR St. CLAIR.

The president of the United States.

Foreign Affairs.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.

THE plague continues in the Bagnio, and it is now certain has made its approach on board one of the ships of the fleet, which is detained by a change of the wind near the entrance of the channel.

Among a great number of the rich favourites of the predecessor of Selim III. the chief of the black eunuchs and treasurer, who were disposed to peace, have been strangled. The new Sultan disapproves of all that was done previous to his advancement to the throne.

Very exciting news is received from the black sea, where the Russian corsairs have ruined our commerce; and we learn that a Russian

fleet approached Constantia, bombarded the port, and seized the grain destined for our capital, where there is a great scarcity of that article.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, June 27.

Thursday last the Russian and Danish fleets sailed for the Baltic, but are now lying at anchor in the bay of Kioge. There now remain in the road, only two Russian ships of the line, and three frigates.

Holland.

HAGUE, June 2.

Extract of a letter from an English naval officer at Smyrna, dated the 13th of April, 1789, by a courier arrived the day before from Constantinople.

The Turks rejoice much, and place much confidence in their present grand signior, which arises not only from the inclination he shews for war, but likewise from a prophecy made some years ago, which says, that the Ottoman empire shall flourish, and the Crimea be in their possession, under a sultan Selim, which is the name of the present sultan.

France.

PARIS, July 12.

His most christian majesty has appointed the baron de Breuille to be president of the council of finances, in the room of monsieur Necker; the duke de la Vauguyon secretary of state for the department of foreign affairs, in the room of monsieur de Montmerin; and the marshal de Broglie, to be minister of the war department.

England.

LONDON, July 18.

A French nobleman of high rank arrived here this morning, who brings advice, that the party of the people carry every thing before them at Paris. The French guards have openly declared on that side. They with the populace, attacked the bastille; many of them entered, when monsieur de Lamoignon, the governor, drew up the bridge, enclosed those who had entered, and cut them to pieces. The troops and people with, out, finding their companions detained, attacked the place, and forced it open; and finding what had happened to their party, took the governor out, led him through the streets, obliged him to make the amende honorable to the people, and then cut off his hands and his head. The foreign regiments, frightened by the violence of the commotion, having all laid down their arms, or fled, except one regiment of Hussars, which alone remains to guard the person of the king. The queen and the count d'Artois, are both fled, and a reward is offered for their heads. Many of the principal nobility, who side with the king, are likewise proscribed, and gone off. In short, it appears that the king is at the mercy of the TIRRA RAT, and must submit entirely to their terms. Such are the effects of popular commotions when they get a head in despotic countries.

The king, from the aspect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his confers; and so generally was this understood, that the tiers état insisted on the banishment of the count d'Artois, a step put to the various interference of the queen, and her creatures, the politicians, should be dissolved.

United Colonies.

Novascotia.

SHELBURNE, August

THE week past has been the best weather experienced since the settlement of Shelburne. On Tuesday and yesterday the thermometer, hanging in an open passage in the shade, was up to 85, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

August 20.—Among the many favorable circumstances which the present season has been blest with so Shelburne, the grateful mind will not forget its successful harvest, exceeding the most sanguine expectation, amply paying the husbandman for his toil, and proving that its soil wants but cultivation, to render abundant increase.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Sept. 8.

A correspondent has furnished the following extraordinary marriage, which took place on Thursday last night. Edward Wade to Elizabeth Thurmon, originally of Hanover county, whose eyes added together would nearly extend to the settlement of this state. They recollected when Hanover was the frontier of Virginia, and when the merchants at the falls of James river, glutted the market by the importation of 15000 worth of goods. The antic lovers began their courtship about fifty or sixty years ago, but were not joined together in the holy state of matrimony till the 27th ult.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 12.

Price current at Brandywine mills.
Wheat 7s 10 7/3
Superfine flour 4s 1
Common ditto 37s 10 38s
Middling ditto 29s

New Jersey.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 15.

As a proof that the late harvest has been uncommonly great, we insert the following: A gentleman in Greenwich township, Sussex county, reaped off 2 1/2 half acres and 20 perches, two bushels of the yellow beard wheat.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, Oct. 12.

By a letter to the printers, from a gentleman in London, we are informed, that Mr. Levi Allen is safely arrived in London.

By the same letter we are informed, that the expected blazing star had not been seen previous to the date of the letter, June 19th.

The following exhibitions of the students of Dartmouth college, were omitted last week for want of room.

In the afternoon were exhibited

1. An English oration, by MARTIN CHRISTENSEN.

2. A dialogue in Hebrew, by ROBERT BROWN, HENRY and MERRILL.

3. A forensic disputation on the question "are mankind guilty of Adam's sin?" by ROBERT MERRILL, CHRISTENSEN and WHEELLOCK.

4. A forensic disputation on the question, "would the establishment of an order of nobility in the United States be conducive to their prosperity?" by DANIEL MERRILL and EDWARD BEACON.
5. A poetic dialogue, on the origin &c. of the aboriginals of America, by SAMUEL S. WILSON and JOSEPH DUNHAM.

A dialogue on the death of Socrates, compiled by SOLOMON BINGHAM and JOSEPH SMITH was omitted for want of time.

6. After which the degree of BACHELOR of ARTS was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz.

Solomon Bingham, Ebenezer Brackett, Jonathan Brown, John Bush, Martin Chittenden, John W. Cox, Samuel Dismore, John Dusham, James K. Garvey, John Gould, Daniel Hardy, Daniel Merrill, John Moore, Moulton Morey, Jonathan, Rufus Olcott, Lathrop Rockwell, Peter P. Root, Josiah Smith, John Tomlinson, Charles Waterous, Joel Whitham Wheelock, Samuel S.

of MASTER of ARTS was conferred on the following gentlemen viz. Jonathan, Solomon Spaulding, Gordon Dorrance, Moses S. Hart, Asahel Huntington, Marshall, Reed Price, Peter S. Strong, Jonathan Strong, Samuel Somner, Oliver Tiffany, George Tiffany, Azel Wathburn.

The rev. Joseph Woodman, the rev. Samuel Spring, the hon. Isaac Tichenor, esq. and Mr. Amos Marsh, masters of arts at Nassau hall, were admitted to the same.

The degree of DOCTOR of LAWS was conferred on his excellency JOHN SULLIVAN, esq. PRESIDENT of the state of New Hampshire.

On the 20th JOHN WHEELLOCK, esq. PRESIDENT of Dartmouth college. And on the 21st PAUL WENTWORTH, esq. of London.

7. A valedictory oration, by JONATHAN NASH.

8. Vocal and instrumental music closed the exercises of the day.

The propriety and good order observed through the exercises of the day, not only gave satisfaction to a large and splendid audience, but reflected honor on the performers.

On the 29th ult. the congress of the United States adjourned to the first Monday in January next, then to meet at the city of New York.

To correspondents.

ÆGIALE: or the HAND & HEART separated; shall appear in our next.

James Caldwell, & Co.

Have just received by the last vessel from London, and are now opening for sale at their store in Troy, at the brick house, a little south of Ashley's tavern, an elegant assortment of DRY GOODS, which they will dispose of, wholesale or retail, at the most reduced prices.

Among which, are

SUPERFINE second, and low priced BROAD-CLOTHS.	Callimancoes;
Boguish Plaid,	Cambles;
Twilled, and plain	Moreens,
Coatings,	Conduits;
Boize, Flannel,	Twilled and plain
Rosé and Striped	Volvetts,
Blankets,	Joane & Fullens;
Shallons,	Silk and cotton
Durants,	Handkerchiefs,
	Men's and boys sale,
	coats & cravats
	Hats;

An elegant assortment of calicoes with a great many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

A constant supply of the following GROCERIES of the first quality at said store.

JAMAICA Spirits	Sugar
W. I. Rum,	Tea,
French Brandy,	Pepper,
Holland Geneva by,	Ginger,
the case, jug, or	Allspice,
gallon,	Rack Salt,
Sherry,	Powder and Shot,
Lithon and Wiaz,	Saff and Tobacco,
Teneriffe	Rafins,
Lime Juice in bottles	Redigo,
Molasses,	Seal and upper Lea-
Chocolate,	they,
Least and Brown	Crowley Steel.

Corn, wheat, flaves, and almost all kinds of produce taken in payment, and the highest prices in cash given for what.

They have as usual a constant supply of the above articles at their store in Manchester.

They return their warmest thanks, to their friends in Vermont, for past favors, and shall always make it their duty to merit a continuance of them.

As they import their goods themselves, it enables them to sell as low as can be purchased at any place in the State.

N. B. Wanted immediately a few Bankers and Fiscal Settlement notes.

Troy, October 5, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he carries on the HATTER BUSINESS, in Vergennes, near New Haven Falls, (so called) where the public may be supplied with all kinds of HATS, warranted without any deception. I have

gentlemen and ladies who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work performed with dispatch.

HATS will be given in exchange for all kinds of FURS; and those gentlemen that have fur by them, that they would wish to have wrought into hats, may depend on their work being performed in the best manner.

AZARIAH PAINTER.

October 12, 1789.

THE proprietors of Babel, in the county of Windsor, and State of Vermont, who have not paid the taxes amounting to two pounds thirteen shillings and six pence, as previously notified, are hereby informed, that such a proportion of their land will be sold at public vendue, at the dwellinghouse of col. JOEL MARCH, in said Babel, on the 18th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay said tax and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of two pounds thirteen shillings due from each, unless otherwise marked.

John House	Benj. Smith 31s
Samuel Pease	John Hubbard 12s
John Ordway	Matthew Stone 31s
James Treadaway	Asa Edgerton 31s
Rice Wheeler	Benj. Chase 39s
Leban Gates	Paul McKister 31s
Timothy Bush	Sol. Cleveland 31s
John Cook	Beth Chase 12s
Thomas Bingham	Samuel Stone 31s
Benj. Crane	Wm Lyon 12s
Joseph Tilden	Benjamin Strong 12s
Solomon Strong	Samuel Webster 12s
John Cooper 12s	Zebulon Lyon 12s
John Paine 31s	John Terry 12s

WILLIAM CHAPLIN, collector.
Babel, Sept. 26, 1789.

THE proprietors of Canaan and Vergennes, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, who are delinquent in the payment of one pound three shillings lawful money, per right, in Canaan; and eighteen shillings and eight pence, in Vergennes, for laying out a first division in each town, as has been heretofore advertised, are informed, that so much of each delinquent's right will be sold at public vendue, at the house of the subscriber, in Lemington, on the 26th day of November next, as will pay said taxes and cost, unless prevented by previous payment. The names of the delinquents, with the whole sum on each right, are as follows.

Canaan delinquents names.

John Wheeler	Daniel Fisher
Nathaniel Niles	David Wheeler
Nicholas Dudley	Jacob Brown
Samuel Cooper	Thomas Mason
John Thomas	Joshua Dodge
Edward Wright	George Dodge, jun.
Benocke Palen	Andrew Crown
Henry Balcomb	Job Randall
William Bissell	Ebenezer Randall
Joel Wilder	Jonathan Stratton
Samuel Williams	Isaac Child
Stephen Tainter	Moses Child
Daniel Taylor	Israel Stevens
Daniel Taylor, jun.	Nathan Mann
Luke Taylor	

Vergennes delinquents names.

William Lucas	Samuel S. Squire
Thomas Barnes	Samuel Beach
Sam. Cook	Risha Hall
Nathaniel Stevenson	Samuel Holt
Thomas Hangerford	Amos Johnston
Alonzo Stewart, jun.	Jedediah Hubble
Joshua Hangerford	Eliza Brewster
Noah Smith	Benj. Pariss
Cones M. Smith	George Stillman
Asahel Nobles	Abraham Thomas
Reuben Hallbert	Samuel Averill
Nathaniel Brown	Eleathan Marsh
Dan Barnes	Clement Averill
Ebenezer Marvin	Wm Kennedy
Thomas Hamblin	Solomon Bell
John Gray	Stephen Noble
Joseph Giddings	Joseph Blanchard
Wm Barnes jun.	Malen Cogswell
James Hutton	Eben's Thomas
Nath'l Chapman	Amos R. Carter
Eben's B. D	Nehemiah Lawrence
Nathan Cropper	J. M. M. M.
Timothy Butler	Samuel Frost
Joel Frost	David Carter
Ben's Black Joe	Z. B. on Ferris

EBEN W. JUDG, collector.
Lemington, Sep. 18, 1789.

Lately published, and for sale at the printing

and for sale at the printing

A FATHER'S LEGACY to his

DAUGHTERS.

By Dr. GREGORY.

Also several other PAMPHLETS; and

American manufactured stationery

POWELL.

1871

John Ives 5/5
 Caleb Hall 6/3
 Aaron Perkins 5/5
 Asahel Beach 6/3
 Samuel Hall 7/8
 Benjamin Rice 6/1
 Samuel S. Biddle 6/3
 John Boncher 4/2
 Nathan Hall 6/3
 Joel Holcomb 1/1
 Barth, Andrews 6/3
 Isaac Hall jun. 6/3
 John Pierce 6/3
 Joseph Brownson 5/8
 Eliah Hall jun. 6/3
 Jared Spencer 4/2
 Reuben Ives 6/3
 Jared Lee 5/3
 Stephen Hall 6/1
 Samuel Hall 4th 6/3
 Levi Muse 6/3
 Robert Hazard 6/3
 M. H. Westworth
 (5/2)
 Edward Hall 3/4
 Daniel Morwin, jun.
 (5/2)
 Eliakim Hall 5/7
 John Hall 6/3
 John Mob 2/1

Abraham Parker 5/1
 Jacob Parker 3/5
 Abel Ives 3/2
 Merz Westworth 2/1
 Caleb Colver 4/2
 Daniel Clark 4/2
 Thomas Tibbals 2/2
 John Austin 6/3
 Asahel T. West 4/2
 Abel Austin 5/2
 Joseph N. March 6/3
 Timon Colver 6/3
 David Lyman 6/3
 E. H. Pringle 4/2
 W. C. Williams
 (6/3)
 Samuel Tibbals 5/3
 Haskiah Hall 6/3
 Gershom Nott 5/3
 Stephen Merwin 5/3
 Thomas Merwin 5/3
 T. W. Ives 6/3
 Timon Benet 6/3
 Samuel Jerome 5/2
 Joseph Bishop 5/2
 Joseph Morwin 4/2
 Nathl. Williams 6/3
 John Dickinson 6/3
 Noah Andrews 5/1
 Isaac Hall 4/2

SIMON FRANCIS, capitalist.
 Walla, Aug. 12, 1852.